

WYOMING

YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1993
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1996
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$2,975,000

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 332 Wyoming women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	24.5	26.0
White	24.4	25.7
Black	-	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	-	56
1996	64	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

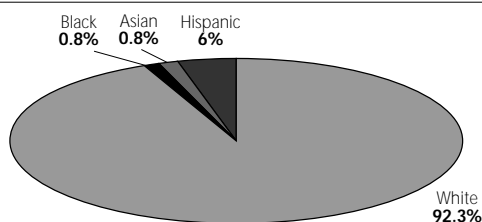
- 100 Wyoming women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 300 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

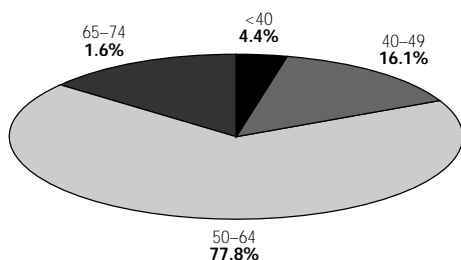
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Wyoming Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Mammograms 260
 given through the Wyoming program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 26 Wyoming women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	1.8	2.8
White	1.8	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	-*	79*
1996	86	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- - *Wyoming women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- - *new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

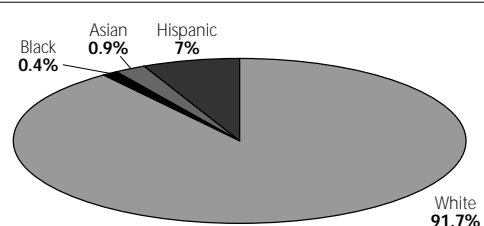
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1997*

*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

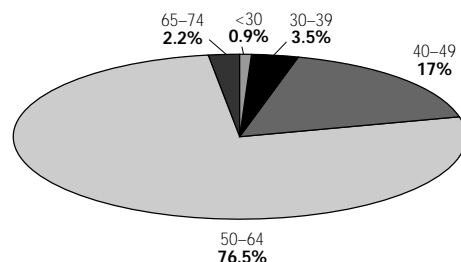
[†]1998 data

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Wyoming Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 244
 given through the Wyoming program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy
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1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram or a Pap test women must be aged 50 and over or between the ages 40-49 with a first degree relative who had/has pre-men breast cancer or currently having a sign suspicious for breast cancer.
- Women must be in-state residents.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: special promotional events, culturally-specific brochures, newspaper and radio messages, trained tribal leaders, cancer conference, various literature
- Local efforts: paid television advertising, peer education classes, speakers bureau, Operation Beauty Shop, posters, radio messages

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN WYOMING

	Uninsured	Insured			
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	Total
Women age 20-64	18	72	2	7	81
Women age 40-64	14	78	3	6	87

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Wyoming's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1993. Three year later, in 1996, Wyoming developed a comprehensive program. The state received funds totaling \$2,975,000 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 332 Wyoming women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 24.5 per 100,000 women, below than the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The percent of Wyoming women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years was 64 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 300 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 100 deaths from breast cancer in Wyoming women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Wyoming's program provided 260 mammograms.

Twenty-six women in Wyoming died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 1.8 per 100,000 women, which was below the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 86 percent of Wyoming women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 50 or fewer new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Wyoming women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 244 Pap tests.

While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 18 percent of Wyoming women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Wyoming had to be at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 50 years of age for a mammogram or a Pap test or between the ages of 40-49 and have a first degree relative who had/has pre-men breast cancer or currently experiencing symptoms suspicious for breast cancer. Wyoming's public education and outreach efforts include radio and newspaper messages, special promotional events, culturally-specific brochures, posters, trained tribal leaders, paid television advertising, and cancer conference, various literature, peer education classes, speakers bureau, and Operation Beauty Shop.